#### Amusements.

ABREY'S THEATRE-8:15-Ma Cousine. ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8:15-Rory of the Hill. AMERICAN THEATRE-S-The Fatal Card ATLANTIC GARDEN, 50 to 54 Bowery-Evening-Con-cert and Vaudeville. BLIOU THEATRE-S:15-Madeleine. BROADWAY THEATRE-S-Mme. Sans-Gene CHICKERING HALL-11-Lecture VOLUMBUS THEATRE S.15 The Irish Artist. DALY'S THEATRE-11-Lecture-8:15 Nancy & Co

EDEN MUSEE-S-Vaudevil EMPIRE THEATRE-8:15 John-a-Dreams FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8:10-His Wife's Father. GARDEN THEATRE-8:15-Little Christopher GRAND CENTRAL PALACE-2 to 11 p. ra.-Exposition of Patents and Inventions.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE 8:15-A White Lie. HERALD SQUARE THEATRE 8:15-Rob Boy. HOYT'S THEATRE 8:30-The Foundling. IRVING PLACE THEATRE 8:15 Niche. KOSTER & EIAL'S-8:30-Vaudeville.

LYCEUM THEATRE-11-Lecture-2-The Case of Rebellions Susan 8:15-An Ideal Husband. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN CONCERT HALL-3-Re-METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE 8 Siegfried

PASTOR'S S-Vaudeville PROCTOR'S-10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.-Vandeville STANDARD THEATRE-S.30-Too Much Johnson STAR THEATRE-8:15-The Old Homestead.

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# New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1895.

## TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

ing of a large amount of wreckag examination of several editors in Madrid, in connection with the recent riots in that city, was

Domestic .- A special meeting of the Cabinet was held to consider the situation of affairs in Vene-zuela and Nicaragua. —— The Republican Senators in caucus at Albany decided to make the Line was denied. === Great damage was done to property by a tornado in Northern Georgia.

City and Suburban.-The General Passenger annual address by George H. Daniels. - Barry Mines was arrested for stealing several thousand dollars from the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., by whom he was employed. === The announcement was made that Austin E. Ford would be appointed Fire Commissioner, to succeed S. Howland Robbins, = Two lives were lost in a fire in the tenement-house No. 168 West Twenty-fifthst. - General Adam Badeau died at Ridgewood, N. J. - The stock market was less active and buoyant, but was steady at the close.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Fair, possibly preceded by light snow; increasing northerly winds. Temperature yesterday: Lowest, 30 degrees; highest, 41; average, 35%.

Two lives were lost in a tenement-house fire yesterday which might have been saved had the law requiring fire-escapes on such buildings been complied with. These casualties furnish another argument in favor of the reforms proposed by the Tenement-House Committee, whose report and recommendations have not yet received from the Legislature the consideration to which they are entitled. The present laws, however, require the erection of fire-escapes on tenement-houses, and the owner of the building in West Twenty-fifth-st, ought to be brought to book for his neglect. Morally, if not legally, he is responsible for the death of two men. Constructively at least this is manslaughter, though the courts might be unwilling to call it by so harsh a name.

The people of the State will take satisfaction in the reappointment by Governor Morton of Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald as a State Commissioner in Lunacy, which was confirmed yesterday by the Senate. Dr. MacDonald has held his office since 1889, and his present appointment is for six years more. He has performed his duties acceptably, and shown himself to be the right man in the right place. Dr. MacDonald is an alienist of high standing, and the State is fortunate in securing his services for another term, more especially because the responsibili ties of the Commission have been increased by the State Care act, and will be still further en larged when the insane of New-York and Kings counties are turned over to the State authori-

A census of the city is soon to be taken by the police, primarily for the benefit of the Health Department, whose statistics have hitherto been to a considerable extent the result of guesswork. The desirability of an accurate basis for determining the city's death rate over a valuable seaboard. Reparation to the county farm; sunk for the most part as abso- tariff. Even with lower duties, the prostrated

especially as it can be obtained through the police for a small outlay. It has now been decided, in addition to a simple enumeration of the inhabitants of the city, to make a census of the school-children, which has been urged by the men interested in securing the passage of a law providing for a school census for all cities of the State at regular intervals. This will be a good feature of the work about to be undertaken, and will show the people of New-York just how far short they have come of providing school accommodations for the boys and

girls of school age.

The Grand Jury has done its duty in presenting indictments for manslaughter against the owner of the building which recently collapsed in Orchardst., the contractors and the building inspector who should have detected and reported the faulty character of the work. This action supplements in the right way the drastic findings of an exceptionally competent Coroner's Jury. It ought to be followed by a vigorous to be no probability that they can shift or evade the responsibility resting upon them. A clear prima-facie case has been made out. It remains a trial jury to deal with the facts which there and the time is ripe for another lesson to buildwork and to officials who permit these things to pass unheeded.

## HOW TO SERVE THE PARTY.

The one hope of the Democrats in this State their leaders now admit, is that misconduct of the Republican Legislature may turn many thousand votes against the Republican party. Unquestionably the servile subjection of many Republican legislators to a machine dictation which is hostile to every measure of genuine reform has a powerful tendency to arouse intense and indignant opposition. But it is not to be forgotten that the only advocates of reform in the Legislature are also Republicans. The whole body of Democratic members votes and works persistently for whatever policy will prolong corruption, machine rule and fraudulent elections in the citles. Governor Morton is a Republican, and is not on the side of corruption. Mayor Strong is an earnest Republican. and is at the head of the reform movement in workers for reform here and throughout the State are of the same party. With what reason yould any good citizen, who sincerely desired better government, vote to put back the power corruption and fraud, and still fights desperate ly to prevent every reform?

The struggle is between Republicans who 1.242 Breadway. Address all correspondence simply The Tribune." New-York.
At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. 243 West One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., and 320 West One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., up to h. m., at regular office rates.
European Branch, for advertisements only, 75, Fleet
Street, E. C., London, England.
When the plain people come to understand the want their party to succeed by serving the people faithfully and those who want it to succeed When the plain people come to understand the issue, there can be no doubt that they will desire most earnestly to uphold the Republican Governor and Mayor and other leaders who demand genuine service of the people. Unless they go daft, they will not want to restore Hillism and Maynardism, Sheehan and Murphy, Tammany and the Brooklyn Ring, to the mastery in the State or in any city. Voters who want better government, and they are many, will make their fight to defeat the nomination of legislators who resist it, to drive them out of public service, and to select in place of them men who do not believe that a party should be a conspiracy for plunder.

In this state of facts it is plain that the best service any man can render the Republican party is to strengthen the hands of those who are struggling in the Legislature for a genuine Foreign.—The cargoes of two boats, containing and thorough reform. The worst thing any man 1,500 cases of dynamite, exploded in the Rhine, can do for the Republican party is to help those near Lebith; twenty-five people were reported who fight against the overthrow of Tammany The Spanish steamer Carplo was methods and ring rule. Here, as always, he believed to have been jost with all on board. serves his party best who serves his country The reports of the loss of the Spanish war- best, and every good blow struck for the emanciship Reina Regente were confirmed by the find-The degrading and corrupting bondage to political machinery and machinists is a help to the only party through which there is a hope of attaining they were trespassing upon. Just as though one that blessing

The Republicans who get in the way, and perthe interests of the people, will find out in time Lexow Police bills party measures. \_\_\_\_ The that their conduct and methods make them New-Jersey Legislature discussed parks for the odious to sincere Republicans throughout the Palisades and passed a number of important bills; | country. With Republicans elsewhere they will Governor Werts vetoed the Storrs Naturalization | have no consideration, because they are doing bill as being unconstitutional, - The case of | what they can to make the party distrusted by the Robinsons, on trial for murder at Buffalo, the vast body of voters in other States who was submitted to the jury. - Fresh evidences | want better government. Just as Tammany itof corrupt practices have been found in the books | self became such a stench in the nostrils that of the Whiskey Trust. - Application for a its opposition to a man helped his nomination change in the receivership of the Oregon Short for the Presidency, so it is possible that the machine politicians in this State may discover that they can help no Republican candidate for the Presidency except by opposing hlm. As and Ticket Agents' Convention closed with the their influence depends wholly upon the spoils which their supporters hope they may be able to distribute, their power within the party in this State will vanish also, when it is found that neither a Republican Mayor, nor a Republican Governor, nor a Republican President, will dare to give them consideration as true representatives of Republican interests.

## SOME DIPLOMATIC BYPLAY.

The Spanish Government has complained of the official conduct of the American Consul-Gen- delay be turned over to the State, under the eral in Havana, and threatened to demand his | State Care law; and a bill has been introduced The Spanish Minister in Washington has been most indiscreet and undiplomatic in | farm at St. Johnland, or King's Park, L. L. and his recent utterances, and Secretary Gresham the rental of the asylum buildings at Flatbush is currently reported to be bent upon securing for a terms of years. The main point at issue, his dismissal. Then there is Minister Thurston, but not the one which will attract most attenwho has been a thorn in the side of Secretary | tion at present, is that under the auspices of Gresham; and the Hawaiian Government has been asked to recall him. But not to be out- ceive proper and adequate treatment. This has manoeuvred at any turn by the State Depart- not been the case hitherto, even when the Chariment, President Dole may follow up this deof Minister Willis. If he does this, he will have been scandalous overcrowding, and the physical the best of the argument, as has been his good condition of the buildings has been such as fortune from the beginning of the Hawaiian to subject the patients, especially in severe controversy. Minister Thurston may have been weather, to cruel suffering. Every consideraindiscreet and loquacious in Washington, but he tion of humanity and good management favors has never gone to the White House and de- the placing of this important matter in the manded President Cleveland's resignation and hands of experienced State officials, who will done in Honolulu. As "persona non grata" he may be said, in the language of the vulgar, "to hold over" every other diplomatist in Christendom.

These bits of diplomatic byplay may be compared to an even exchange of pieces in the game of chess. No advantage is derived by either side from play of this kind, but the board is cleared of aggressive pieces and the game goes on. The demand which Great Britain is making upon Nicaragua for a financial indemnity for the indignities offered to its representative at Bluefields is of a different character. There are various controversial matters in this case. Mr. Hatch has been charged with leadership in the intrigues among the Mosquito people, and it has also been alleged that his exe quatur had been withdrawn, and that he was not a duly recognized representative of Great Britain. All the details of the case are not known, but we venture to forecast prompt acquiescence on the part of Nicaragua in the payment of the bill of damages. It can afford to do this, for it has secured complete control

and other important matters is self-evident, extent of \$75,000 will be cheap, when the value of its new territory is taken into account.

## VENEZUELA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The controversy over the ownership of the Cuyuni Valley has been complicated with many elaborate phrases and outlandish geographical names. So far as the essential facts are concerned, however, nobody needs to be for a single moment in doubt. The case is perfectly simple. it and is trying to grab it-by guile if she can, a question in which not only Venezuela but will be. deeply interested. The territories on the northern coast of South

America formerly belonged to Spain and Hol-

land. The dividing line between the two Powers

was the Essequibo River, all east of it belonging to Holland and all west of it to Spain. The boundary was not fixed by written treaty, but prosecution of the indicted men. There seems was tacitly accepted by both parties, and remained unchallenged by either for nearly two hundred years. Countless historical facts of record and diplomatic references establish it, in for the District-Attorney, a crimical judge and right, beyond all question. In 1810 a large territory immediately west of the river revoluis an abundance of evidence to establish. It is ed, became independent of Spain, and formed the rights and privileges and territorial ownerers who use poor material and scamp their ship Spain had formerly enjoyed there. It owned, that is to say, all the land on the west bank of the Essequibo, southward to the Brazilian frontier. Four years later, in 1814, Holland ceded to Great Britain a considerable portion of her territory, to wit, that portion lying on the east bank of the Essequibo and extending eastward to the Corentin River, since known as British Guiana. In this transaction Great territorial ownership Holland had enjoyed, but no more. The Essequibo River remained the rightful dividing line between Venezuela and British Guiana And this fact was substantially acknowledged by Great Britain for sixty years. Observing, however, that the entire boundary was not mathematically described in a written treaty, Great Britain early began to make various attempts to seize Venezuelan territory. Down to 1840 she reached out no further than the Pomaron River, a small stream a few miles and the present has made about a dozen claims. keep on being "tiresome into the hands of the party which has organized | for as many entirely different boundary lines,

> trarily, without the least regard to right, and was soon repudiated by the very man who made it. ish prospectors, and in consequence a more de- any of his newspapers or lieutenants, but really termined effort than ever before is being made, we don't see how it can be helped. to grab that region and annex it to British | There's one course always open to any to control it by seizing at least one share of its | not to complain of being tired. mouth. And for all these claims she has no better ground than that some two hundred years ago some wandering Dutchmen built a temporary fort or two on the Pomaron River, and had a skirmish with the Spanlards whose domain should say that because some Canadians crossed the St. Lawrence and camped on Saranac Lake all of New-York and New-England must be an

Amacuro River, zigzagging southward along the

sixtieth meridian. This is what is known as the

nexed to the Dominion! It is nothing more nor less than a barefaced attempt by a European Power to oppress an independent American State and to seize and colonize its territory. What interest this country has, or should have, in it is scarcely a mat ter of doubt. It was expressed more than seventy years ago by the then President, James Monroe, when he said: "The American contl "nents . . . are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European Power. . . . With the Governments who have declared their independence "and maintained it . . . we could not view "any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, by any European Power, in any other "light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly "disposition toward the United States." That doctrine is as pertinent and as important in 1895 as it was in 1823.

## THE KINGS COUNTY FARM.

There is substantial agreement on the part of all interested that the care of the indigent insane of Kings County should without further providing for the sale to the State of the county the State the insane poor of Brooklyn will reties administration has been in the hands of mand with a similar request for the retirement. Commissioners above suspicion. There has ejectment. That is what Minister Willis has see to it that these helpless people are cared for humanely and wisely. There is absolutely no argument on the other side, and no obstacle whatever is likely to be put in the way of the passage of the bill so far as this feature is concerned.

But there is another question in which the taxpayers of Kings County cannot help taking a deep interest. This involves the price placed the county farm property. The sum named in the bill is \$300,000, which is less than one-twelfth of the total amount spent upon the St. Jobaland enterprise. When the farm was projected it was supposed that the solution of the problem of dealing with the insane in Brooklyn had been reached. Its establishment was hailed as the dawn of a new era, which would be free from the abuses and scandals that had covered the Flatbush Asylum with in famy. Instead, scandal and jobbery flourished year at St. Johnland as never before, and the record made by ringsters and corrupt contractors would have done no discredit to the Tweed Ring or Tammany Hall under the Croker régime More than \$4,000,000 has been sunk in the

it up. In comparison with this the \$300,000 with higher duties and prosperity. Other imoffered seems a paltry sum, but even that is ports of machinery amounted to only \$123,145 \$50,000 more than Controller Roberts thought in value, against \$73,985 last year. Imports of the State ought to pay. The Kings County Charitles Commissioners were willing to accept \$500,000, and will probably not demur now at \$300,000.

We do not hesitate to say that Kings County should get this white elephant off its hands at any terms that it can make. The name St. Venezuela owns the land. Great Britain covets | Johnland has been dropped, the railroad station now being known as King's Park, and the soonby force if she must. Is she to succeed? That er the thing for which it stands is made nonis the whole Venezuelan question. And it is existent as a county institution the better it St. Johnland has been a sink of every American Littlen, south and north, is iniquity. Whether the full truth regarding it will ever be told is extremely doubtful. The money lavished upon it has evaporated to the amount of nearly \$4,000,000, with visible results that are pitifully meagre, and the taxpayers may count themselves lucky if they are freed from the necessity of spending an additional cent upon it, even if they do have to get rid of it at a tremendous sacrifice. The bill introduced by Assemblyman Friday ought to be passed promptly.

"TIRED." We learn from one of Mr. Platt's newspapers ten years since the conviction of Buddensiek. the Republic of Venezuela. It inherited all in the interior that The Tribune is egetting thresome." It does not surprise us; and though it indicates an irritable and impatient frame of mind quite unsuited to calm and temperate discussion of public questions, and contains a reflection upon the editorial conduct of this paper which can hardly be considered complimentary, we are endeavoring to bear up under it with something like equanimity, though, of course, with heart bowed down. We are somewhat sus tained by the reflection that The Tribune is not Britain acquired all the rights, privileges and alone in being "tiresome" to Mr. Platt and his friends. A large number of citizens of this town, whose only offence was that they differed from Mr. Platt in desiring the extermination of a system which, in the words of Judge Ingraham, "fosters vice," when Mr. Platt de sired to save that portion of it which he had found useful to himself, fell under the disapproval of Mr. Platt's friend, Senator Lexow some time ago for a similar reason. That eminent statesman, breaking the silence by the observance of which during a long period he had west of the Essequibo. This advance gave her become slowly and painfully famous, remarked, but little more land, but it gave her entire con- concerning these citizens, with a little overflow trol of the Essequibo and of the mouth of its of emotion, that he was "tired of the whole this city. A large proportion of the active chief affluent, the Cuyuni. In 1840, however, gang of reformers." But somehow the "gang of she suddenly claimed everything clear up to the reformers" here up under it, and kept right on great Orinoco River. From this demand she making the Senator and his Boss "tired." They presently receded a little, and between that time are still at it. This somewhat encourages us to

We are also encouraged by a much older exdrawn at random here and there in the region ample. The story is told in Luke's Gospelbetween the Orinoco and the Essequibo, with no | the xviiith chapter, to wit of an unjust judge especial reason for any save the taste and fancy which feared not God, neither regarded man, of the land-grabbing mapmaker. On the best In which respect a quite striking parable is sug-British maps of recent date the boundary begins | gested, "A widow in that city" brought suit at the delta of the Orineco and follows the before him, and was so importunate that she tired him. For a while he would not yield to her importunities, "but afterward he said withoriginal Schomburgk line. It was made arbi- "in himself: "Though I fear not God nor re-"gard man, yet because this widow troubleth e me, I will avenge her lest by her continued coming she weary me." If an unjust judge As late as 1874 the authorities of British was wearied into doing justice by the "continual Gulana explicitly admitted that they had no coming" of a poor widow, why may not an unvalid claim to mry land west of the Pomaron Just "Boss," who fears not God nor regardeth River. But since that date discoveries have man, be tired out with the continual coming of been made of exceedingly rich deposits of gold | The Tribune and the Committee of Seventy and and silver, diamonds, asphalt, and what not, the citizens of this widowed community until in the disputed territory, and especially in the from sheer weariness he gives orders to his valley of the Yuruari River, an affluent of the Legislature to do them justice. We are sorry, Cuyuni. These have excited the greed of Brit very serry, to be "tiresome" to Mr. Platt, or

Guiana. The importance of the Orinoco, as the who is tired. That is to be down. Unless, inthird great river of the continent, communding | deed, he is in some sert of bonds that make practically all the trade of Venezuela, is also it impossible, when, of course, he must stand up recognized, and Great Britain therefore seeks and take what comes. In that case he ought

haps the only information which will reach the public, comes from the official British reports, Owing to a deficiency of appropriation, indicating that the recent Democratic Congress thought it not desirable to have the public informed as to the results of its work, the publication of the monthly summary of exports and imports, the only document which gives oftener than ones a year any details of quantities or values of different kinds of imports, seems to have been practically stopped. The official British report for February is already at hand, however, and gives the first information as to the practical working of new duties on woollen goods, and as to all important experts from Great Britain to the United States for two months of 1895. Most unkindly, the Free Traders on the other side give to Americans the information which the Free Traders here have endeavored to keep from them, that shipments of woollens from Great Britain to the United States were in value four times and in quantity over five times as large in January and February as in the same months last year. The value, including yarn, was 86,106,455, against \$1,425,210 last year. and the quantity of fabrics 14,574,800 yards, against 2,725,100 last year, besides 253,000 pounds of yarn against 15,300 last year. On the face of things, the British export prices seem to have been greatly reduced in order to secure larger trade, worsted goods from an average of 44.3 cents last year to 36.85 this year, and woollens from 90.5 to 64 cents, but this is largely because the removal of duties by weight lets in a great quantity of the cheaper goods which are also easily undervalued in in-

Imports of linens from Great Britain have also largely increased, from 12,760,500 yards last year to 27,000,900 this year, and the average price has been reduced about 10 per cent. The increase in cotfon goods is about 60 per cent in quantity, from 11.104,000 yards to 17.815,100 this year, but the average price is a little higher than a year ago. Jute manufactures have increased about a fifth, from 15,212,000 yards to 18,461,900, with prices substantially unchanged. Wool has increased more than fivefold, 16,088, 400 pounds having been sent to this country from Great Britain in two months, against 3.117.800 last year, and the value has increased in a little greater proportion, more high-priced wool having been sent hither than last year, though the average is substantially the same as in 1893. It will strike many with astonishment that British exports of iron and manufactures thereof to this country have increased less than a third in quantity, from 38,191 tons to 50 119 but much less in value-only 23 per cent. This is because the increase is nearly all in timplates. from 31,709 tons to 41,827 this year, but at the expense of a reduction of \$4 per ton in average price, from \$62 to \$58 per ton, and this followed a reduction from \$65.50 per ton in the previous year. Other from imports were 8,292 tons, against 6,482 last year, quantities relatively insignificant, and in pig, bar and hoop from a decrease appears. The value outside of timplates is only \$540,550 this year, against \$432,275 last

It is an interesting fact that imports of machinery have increased quite largely, though mostly in machinery for textile works, which was in value \$404,450, against \$219,950 last

lutely as if the earth had opened and swallowed industries do not add as much machinery as lead and tin, though both insignificant, increased largely; paper increased 55 per cent, clothing 33 per cent, millinery 43 per cent, spirits about 80 per cent, and beer nearly 40 per cent. Imports of alkali to this country decreased in value about \$95,000, or 13 per cent, though the quantity slightly increased. But imports of bags from Great Britain increased from 5,995 dozen to 34,800 dozen, and imports of earthenware from \$353,580 to \$630,905 in value—about 44 per cent. These are changes which directly affect

industries of considerable importance here. The aggregate value of British exports to this country in the two months, so far as they are important enough to be separately stated in the British report, was \$19,724,775, against \$9,417,-640-more than 100 per cent. At the same rate for a full year, the new tariff would transfer to British shops and workers a business worth \$51,500,000 from the shops and workers of our own country.

## A MESSAGE FROM NAPLES.

The Hon. William C. Whitney was in Naples when the Alliança outrage was committed, but he responded promptly when asked for his opinion of an unprovoked assault upon an American merchantman. The cable dispatch which he sent to "The New-York Times" was as vigorous a bit of writing as we have seen for many days. We have no criticism to pass upon it, but desire to express our hearty approval of its uncompromising tone; yet we cannot refrain from expressing surprise that Mr. Whitney should have roken a prolonged silence so unexpectedly. What he has to say about the wilful insult to the American flag and people, the most wanton outrage offered "to any first-class Power in fifty years," and the "general brutality and raffianism that holds Cuba," is well said; but more significant that anything else is the fact that he is taking the trouble to make his views known Mr. Whitney describes Spanish rule in Cuba

s "a relie of the Middle Ages," and declares that "it makes his blood boil." What does a message of this kind mean? Coming, as it does, all the way from Naples, and from a statesman who has been in retirement since the re-election of Mr. Cleveland, it is evidently more important than the outspoken utterances of Senator Morgan or Senator Frye in a similar vein. It indicates Mr. Whitney's desire to have the country understand that if he were to be elected President he would be too good an American to allow the flag to be fired upon with impunity, and also that he would favor aggressive action against Spain in the West Indies. For two years there has been Democratic diplomacy of the most pusillanimous kind, with the policy of infamy in Hawaii as the crowning achievement of incompetence and folly. Mr. Whitney has never found leisure, even when he has been at home, for commenting upon this extraordinary record. But suddenly, when he is a long way off in the Mediterranean, he answers a cable call and lets the country know that his blood boils over the Allianca affair and the condition of Cuba.

We may be wrong, for Mr. Whitney is a deep and wary man, whose political designs are inscrutable; but it seems to us that he has adopted an ingenious method of intimating to the country that he has not been in sympathy with the diplomacy of the Cleveland Administration. He says, to be sure, at the close of the dispatch that "the President is generally a safe person to follow"; but that can hardly be construed as an expression of hearty approval. The deyout Cleveland worshipper is expected to say that the President is always infallibly right; and that is a very different phrase from "generally a safe person." The whole tenor of the disputch, the flery energy of the style, the passionate indignation over an insult to the flag. and the immoderate denunciation of Spanish miscule, indicate a very serious purpose on the part of Mr. Whitney. Between the lines, in our judgment, may be read his desire to let Americans know that he stands for a markedly differ-The earliest information of our foreign trade ent order of diplomacy from that of the Clevebe the first bulletin of a Presidential canvass. For our own part, we have never ceased to

regard Mr. Whitney's refusal to enter President Cleveland's second Cabinet as a National misfortune. If he had been in Secretary Gresham's place, there would have been no policy of shame in Hawaii, and American diplomacy would have been directed with a firm hand in every quarter of the earth. His action in sending marines to the Isthmus when he had been in the Navy Department only a few weeks disclosed the true instinct of American feeling. We can well understand his patriotic indignation over the Allianca affair; and we have no manner of doubt that "his blood has been boiling" at every stage of Gresham incompetence until a right stand unexpectedly taken in the Spanish negotiations enabled him to break silence.

The voters of New-York City are just now inerested in this mathematical problem; The Legislature has been in session eleven weeks and has passed one reform measure—the Power of Removal bill. If it takes ten weeks to pass one bill, how long will it take to pass all the bills ordered at the last election? And how much will it cost the taxpayers?

The Utah Constitutional Convention continues to struggle with the propositions submitted to it by men and women who believe they have ideas. Many of the propositions seem to be more fit for statutes than for a Constitution, and a large number are not fit for either. The committees will find it easy to dispose of the bulk of the latter sort of suggestions, for there are unused cabinets, containing 1,546 pigeon-holes, in a room adjoining the convention hall. The convention minutes are so full of stenographical and typographical errors and are so voluminous that it takes nearly an hour every morning to read. correct and adopt them. As the daily sessions of the convention are about three hours long, and the expense is about \$600 a day, the adoption of the minutes alone costs from \$150 to \$200 a day.

Inasmuch as Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, has Indorsed Attorney-General Olney's refusal to authorize the use of Federal troops in quelling the wharf riots in New-Orleans, it is time for Mr. Olney carefully to review his action and see whether it might not have been a mistaken one, after all. As a general rule, the Federal officer whose acts receive Altgeld's approval is tolerably safe in assuming that he has done the wrong thing.

Spain has a long historic background and be

hind that a traditionary era of unknown extent,

but it has been for some generations an inert na-

tionality, retaining just enough vitality to keep it from dismemberment and dissolution. Of all its great transatlantic possessions, so mercilessly won and ruled and so rapaciously despoiled, Cuba and Porto Rico are about all that remain in its possession, and it is not surprising that it does all it can to hold fast to them They turn in a good share of its revenues and their official places afford almost the only profitable sinecures for impoverished Dons and Hidalgos of which it now has the distribution. It has made its rule in the islands intolerable, and there is no chance of its holding them in permanent subjection. It is only a question of time when their independence will be established and power given them to determine their own future. They are as much entitled to this as the American Colonies were in their year, though less than in 1803 under the old revolt from British rule. In fact, the latter never had any such bitter injuries and cruelties to impel

them to insurrection. Spain is infuriate whenever anything threatens to loosen her grasp of the islands-ready to break into domestic disorder and riot, overturn ministries or perhaps tear in pieces the whole fabric of her government; but these are not signs of strength and will not forever preserve her oppressed and outraged transatlantic possessions. She has already held them too long. That is the decided opinion of her subject islanders, in which all the rest of the world except herself heartily concurs.

It will take \$300,000,000 and perhaps more to meet China's war indemnity, and representatives of all the great European banking houses are now winging their way thither to have a finger in that spacious financial pie. Whether it be paid in gold or silver its influence will be felt in the business and financial concerns of the Western nations, but not necessarily to their injury, With the advent of peace there is a prospect of a revival of Eastern trade on a scale hitherto unknown, and the beginning or a period of development in China as active and progressive as that which has taken place in Japan, producing in that country a political, industrial and social revolution, reacting wholesomely upon the activity of the world at large.

Horses are vastly cheaper than they were five years ago, and so is the cost of maintaining them. Vehicles are lower in price, and so are harness and equipment of all descriptions. Labor is cheaper, and so are stable rents. If there is any philosopher or economist who can show that these facts are no argument in favor of a reduction in the rates of cabfare, he will oblige a patient public by explaining the matter immediately.

#### PERSONAL.

a resolution to make Lincoln's birthday a holiday in the State. The Maine State Senate has unanimously adopted

The Maharajah of Kuch Behar, India, has given an order to a Birmingham firm to make for him a silver dessert service that will cost more than \$15,000.

"The Springfield Republican" denies that there is anything sensational about the retirement of Stephen O'Meara from the editorship of "The Boston Journal." "If any A. P. A. people," it says, "are pleased over the withdrawal of this courteous, fair and able gentleman, that is a matter aside fair and able gentleman, that is a matter aside from the main issue. The sons-in-law of Mrs. Rogers have been desirous of running The Journal, and are now to have the chance. The trustees who have had charge of the estate since the death of Charles O. Rogers would not consent to the change which has now been brought about, and rather than have any conflict with the heirs they have resigned, and the Probate Court has naturally appointed successors who are agreeable to the heirs."

President Kruger, of South Africa, is m be truthful than gallant, if the following story told of him is true: At a social gathering given in his honor some time ago one of Bloemfontein's sweetest lady singers gave an artistic rendering of a popular song. The lady of the house, turning to "Oom Paul," who was probably pining for a pipe, asked, "How did your honor like that?" The president bluntly replied, "I go into the yeld when I want to hear the she-wolf scream?"

Captain James A. Crossman, the commander of the Alliança, which had such a narrow escape fro the cannon of a Spanish gunboat, was an acting en-sign in the United States Navy from December 14, 1983, to August 23, 1885. According to "Cassell's Journal," Lord Justice

Barry, whose retirement from the Irish judicial bench, owing to ill health, was recently announced, is a typical Irishman. As a former member for Dungraven, he is well known to parliamentarians, who remember the racy stories he used to tell of his countrymen in the most fascinating of brogues. As for his own mots, their name is legion, but one is well worth recalling at the present time. While at well worth recalling at the present time. While at the bar in the sixties he was engaged in the defence of a political "suspect," who was arraigned on the charge of being a member of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, and in the course of the evidence a policeman deposed that the accused habitually were a republican hat. "What sort of a hat is that?" asked the presiding Judge, "I suppose, my lord," interjected Barry, "that it will be a hat without a crown." Bench, bar, prisoners, policemen and spec-tators joined in a hearty peal of laughter, and it was some time before business could be resumed.

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Some one has calculated that 10,000,000 colored photographs of the Queen and the Prince of Wales are sold every year.

A blacksmith was once summoned to a county court as a witness in a dispute between two of his workmen. The Judge, after hearing the testimony, asked him why he did not advise them to settle, as the costs had already amounted to three times the disputed sum. He replied: "I told the fools to settle, for, I said, the clerk would take their coats, the lawyers their shirts, and if they got into Your Honor's court, you'd skin 'em."—(Newcastle Chron-

Of the 51,000 breweries said to be in the world, 26,-600 are in Germany.

Customer-Fifty cents for filling this prescription?
Why, at the drugstore down the street they charge
me only a quarter.
Drugsist-That's all it's worth at that store,
mu'am. They put up 4 cents' worth of drugs in the
hattle and then fill it up with water. I put in the ma'cm. They put up 4 cents' worth of drugs in the bottle and then fill it up with water. I put in the same drugs and fill the bottle with the finest aqua-pura. Thanks. Anything else?—(Chicago Tribune.

An English paper says that the Archbishop of York recently sent a letter to his clergy, asking them to abstain from tobacco during Lent; an announcement was made at the same time Archbishop would go abroad for a longer vacation

"Now tell me," said Miss Flatnote, in a compli-ment-courting tone, "do you think my singing voice is at all adapted for the stage?"
"Certainly, Mademoiselle," replied the professor; "admirably adapted, and for a very difficult class of stage work."

"Oh, you mean to flatter me?"
"Not at all. I refer to pantomime."—(Boston Transcript.

An entertainment was recently given by the citi-

zens of Uniontown, Ky., to the stockholders of a distilling company whose plant is there. The programme styles the visitors "the guests of the city," and close as follows: "After which a committee from the Catholic, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Christian and Baptist churches will receive the guests, and after the reception there will be a dance at the Opera House to end the pleasures and enjoyments of the evening."

Had Not Bothered Him.—Young Husband daying down a comic paper)—All this tomfoolery about women's extravagance makes me tired. We have been married two months, and you haven't asked me for a cent.

Young Wife—Of course not. What would be the use of bothering you for every little thing I want, when it's so much easier to have the things charged.—(New-York Weekly.

The robbers of Canton (China) have organized a peculiar insurance company. It insures all its policy-holders against robbery and plunder for one year. We are familiar with the same thing in New-York, except that the robbers do not call themselves an insurance company, and are governed by a boes instead of a president.

Jack-I have a chance to marry a poor girl whom I love or a rich woman whom I do not love. What would you advise? George-Love is the sait of life, my friend. Without it all else is naught Love, pure love, makes poverty wealth, pain a joy, earth a heaven. "Enough I will marry the poor girl whom I love." "Bravely spoken! By the way, would you-er-mind introducing me to the rich woman whom you do not love."—(Illustrated Bits.

No credence need be accorded to the stories which from time to time find their way into print describing in graphic language the recent escape or release of French soldiers alleged to have been detained in German prisons on one pretext or another since the close of the war just a quarter of a century ago. Mile, Coralle Cahen, who is decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor for her services in looking after the welfare of the French prisoners of war in Germany, and who took a leading part in perfecting the arrangements for their return home after the conclusion of peace, declares in the most positive manner that not a single French prisoner of war remains in any German prison, and that those who claim to have been detained as such subsequent to the signature of the Treaty of Frankfort are as much impostors as were those "last survivors of the Grand Army. just returned from the steppes of Russia," whose pretensions became a byword in the reign of King Louis Philippe.

A story is told by one of Lord Zetland's party, who were making inquiries into the condition of a distressed district. They were crossing a lake; a gale was blowing, and waves were dashing over the boat. The gentleman referred to had been assured that an Irish peasant, if treated well, will always agree with what is said to him, rather than appear disagreeable. It struck the gentleman that here was a good chance to put the assertion to the proof. There is very little wind, Pat," he said to one of the boatmen. The answer came through the howling of the elements. "Very little, indade, yer honor, but fhwat there is is moighty sthrong!"—(Youth's Companion.